JUNE. 1782. THE NUMB. 2713.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1782.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *to encourage the apprehending Prisoners of War, who have, or hereafter may escape from the place of their confinement, and to discourage harbouring them in this State.*

SECT. 1. WHEREAS it has been found, by experience, that the lenity and indulgence extended to the *British* prisoners of war, confined in sundry places within the United States, have been abused by them to base and perfidious purposes, and that many of them, assuming the habit and profession of labourers, have effected their escape, and joined our enemies within the *British* lines at *New-York*: For remedy whereof, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That it shall and may be lawful for any of the inhabitants of this State, as well as to the different officers, whether civil or military, in the same, and they are hereby strictly enjoined and required, to make diligent enquiry after and take up all such prisoners of war, as they may have reason to believe are either secreted or concealed under any habit or pretence whatsoever, and them forthwith to bring before the next Justice of the Peace for examination. And if, upon such examination, it shall appear that said person so brought is a prisoner of war, he shall be committed to the goal of the county, and notice immediately trasmitted to the War-Office, of the name and place of confinement of such offender, that proper measures may be taken to return him to the place of his confinement; but if he refuses to give a satisfactory account of himself, then he shall be committed to the goal of the county where such person may be apprehended, there to remain until the next Court of General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, which Court shall take order on the case of said prisoner.

SECT. 2. AND WHEREAS the Honorable Congress of these United States has recommended to the States respectively to encourage the apprehending such prisoners, by giving a reward of eight dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend any prisoner of war escaping from the place of his confinement, and one eighth of a dollar *per* mile for travelling charges to any goal, together with five ninetieths of a dollar for the subsistence of each prisoner while he shall be confined; all such monies to be repaid by the Superintendant of Finance for the United States, as by the resolve is directed:

SECT. 3. In compliance therefore with the said recommendation, and as an encouragement to those who may exert themselves in apprehending and securing such prisoners, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That whenever any person or persons within this State shall apprehend any prisoner of war who has escraped from the place of confinement, and shall bring him before any Justice of the Peace within this Commonwealth, as aforesaid, such Justice shall, and he is hereby required to give a certificate to the person or persons apprehending such prisoner, to the following effect: "*I, A. B. one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of------, do hereby certify that* C. D. *on the------day of------, brought before me a person, who, upon examination, appears to be a prisoner of war, belonging to the regiment of------, in the service of the King of* Great-Britain, *and who has escaped from the place of his confinement, and that the said* C. D. *on producing a receipt from the keeper of any prison within this State for the said prisoner, is entitled to the reward and expences by law allowed in such cases. Witness my hand and seal, this------day of------,* Anno Domini *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty---.*" Which certificate, together with a receipt from the keeper of any prison within this State for such prisoner, being delivered to the Treasurer of any county in this State, it shall and may be lawful for such Treasurer, and he is hereby required and directed to pay the reward, mileage and subsistence money, as by this act is hereafter directed and required; and the said certificate and receipt, together with a receipt for the money paid, shall be a sufficient voucher for the allowance thereof in his account.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the reward to be paid for every prisoner so apprehended and secured shall be eight dollars, and that every person so apprehending such prisoner shall also be allowed one eighth of a dollar *per* mile for travelling charges, and five ninetieths of a dollar *per* day for the subsistence of each prisoner; all which said sums, agreeable to the said resolve of Congress, are to be allowed and repaid by the Superintendant of Finance.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any dispute shall arise between the said Treasurer and the party claiming such expences and allowance, the same shall be settled and ascertained by any two Justices of the Peace of the county where such prisoner shall be secured, whose certificate thereof shall be final and conclusive, and be a sufficient voucher to such Treasurer.

SECT. 6. And in order that due and punctual repayment may be made for all monies thus advanced for the United States, *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Treasurer of every county respectively shall, once in every six months, transmit to the Treasurer of the State, the certificates and receipts taken as aforesaid, who, upon receipt thereof, shall adjust and settle the same with the Superintendant of Finance. And if any Treasurer shall wilfully or negligently keep such certificates and receipts beyond the space of six months aforesaid, every such Treasurer shall forfeit and lose the monies by him paid, and no allowance shall be made therefor in the settlement of his account.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person, suspected to be a prisoner of war escaped from his confinement, shall be brought before any Justice of Peace, and shall refuse to give any account of himself, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice to grant a certificate upon the best information and evidence he can procure, which shall be as good and effectual for the recovery of the said reward and expences, as if the same had been granted on full conviction and acknowledgment made by such prisoner, any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any keeper of any prison within this State shall wilfully or negligently suffer any prisoner of war, committed to his custody, to escape from the said prison, the keeper, being convicted thereof in any Court of Record within this State, shall forfeit and pay the sum of *fifty pounds* for every prisoner so escaping, with costs of suit, and be disabled from holding such office or place at any time thereafter.

SECT. 9. And in order the more effectually to deter all persons from the base and treacherous practice of aiding, abetting, concealing or assisting such prisoners of war, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That whatsoever person shall be duly convicted in any Court of Quarter-Sessions of this State, either of concealing, aiding, abetting, or otherwise assisting such prisoner of war in making his escape, shall forfeit, on such conviction, the sum of *fifty pounds*, one half to the State, and the other half to the peson prosecuting for the same; but if the person so convicted shall be unable to pay, he shall be publicly whipped with thirty-nine lashes; and this offence is hereby declared to be made enquireable in the Court of Quarter-Sessions, and the Constables shall, on making their quarterly returns, answer on oath, touching their knowledge of any offence against this law. *Provided always,* That nothing in this act shall be meant, construed or intended to affect any persons, who shall receive prisoners of war for the purposes of labour by any order from the War-Office, or such officer whom they may authorise to grant such order. But such persons, so receiving prisoners of war, are hereby required to enter the names of such prisoners with the next Justice of the Peace, within one week after bringing them to the places of their respective residence.

Signed, by Order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, *on* Saturday, *the thirteenth day of* April, *in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty and Two.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

Messrs. HALL and SELLERS,

If you deem the following Essay upon the unusual production of animals *worthy of a place in your useful paper, you are welcome to lay it before the public*

TO THE VIRTUOSI AND LOVERS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

WHETHER there is such a thing as equivocal generation, by which is to be understood the production of any new species of animals independent of a parent stock of the same kind, has been a subject of controversy amongst the learned. Some assert the reality of this doctrine; others as strenuously reject it: The latter are now generally reputed orthodox, amongst whom the celebrated Dr. William Harvey, the first discoverer of the true circulation of the blood, is justly regarded as a principal writer. Both he and his followers affirm that all living creatures are produced from an egg, furnished by the female and fœcundated by the male animal.

From the knowledge acquired on this subject by the deep researches of Hippocrates, Galen and Aristotle, amongst the ancients, and of Malpighi, De Graaf, and above all others, of the renowned Harvey before mentioned amongst the moderns, this doctrine appears to be established upon an extensive induction of facts, experiments and observations, carrying with them the force of conviction, so far as that induction reaches. The only room which some suppose there may be for doubt of the universality of the proposition is, that a variety of animals have been found, at different times, to exist in the bodies of other animals, and in extraordinary places, which neither the discoverers of those animals, nor others, have been able to trace with clearness and certainty, to what mankind in general can deem a probable or satisfactory origin.

Whether it be owing to an impatience to arrive at some conclusion, which can ill brook the difficulties that stand in the way of such an inquiry, or to the rarity of the cases falling under the notice of persons capable of making a thorough investigation, and the tedious progress of experimental knowledge; or whether it is that we are apt to suppose the subject does not admit of mathematical certainty from the light of philosophy, I know not; but some men have had recourse to the doctrine of equivocal generation to account for those productions, as Aristotle and his followers had in other cases to certain occult qualities, a term by which they have endeavoured to conceal their ignorance of what they could not explain, but were unwilling to confess. Nor are there wanting, in the present day, many persons, who will sooner deny the testimony of their own senses, than allow the existence of an animal production which surpasses their powers of comprehension. This, I imagine, proceeds from a false pride, a fear of being deemed credulous; because, in times of ignorance, the passions of illiterate men were easily wrought upon by fictions to believe in prodigies, whereby they were led blindfold into opinions of religion and philosophy, which had no solid foundation. The race of sceptics I refer to deem it manly, not only to withhold their assent from truths they do not understand, but to disown and dispute the reality of them. They do not consider that by such conduct they endeavour to divest themselves and others of their rational faculties, and of that natural curiosity implanted in man by his Creator for the wisest purpose, of investigating facts in order to obtain knowledge, which has given birth to discoveries no less beneficial than delightful to mankind.

To such men, I would briefly remark, that it is as much an argument of a weak mind to admit too little as to believe too much.

I have been led into the above train of observation from a singular phœnomenon that may be now seen in this city, which is worthy the attentive inspection of the curious Ladies, Gentlemen, Philosophers, and Physicians, particularly the latter, since for aught they know a proper examination of it may cast some useful light upon the functions and diseases of the animal body.

In the Pennsylvania Packet of the 23d instant, an horse is advertised to be seen at the upper end of Arch-street having a living snake existing in its eye. Fair, gentle and learned reader, start not at this information, as if it were fictitious or the child of fancy; but see and judge for yourselves. The writer of this piece professes himself to have as little credulity and to be no more liable to impositions from idle tales than his neighbours. Indeed he has ever strenuously opposed what he deemed the speculations of visionary enthusiasts, bred by weak imaginations, and circulated by designing persons with a view to amuse or deceive the vulgar.

On first hearing of this extraordinary case, and till he had an opportunity of inspecting it, he believed the appearance might turn out to be some unusual disease, perhaps a filiamentary production from a stroke on or inflammation of the organ of sight; and that a convulsion in the nerves of its coats might produce a tremulous motion in the humors, likely enough to impose on such as have no knowledge of the parts and mechanism of the eye. But upon the closest examination he is convinced that there is a real worm or snake in the eye of the horse, and is induced, with others, to call it by the latter name, not only from its appearance and the briskness of its motions, which exceeds that of any worm he ever noticed, but because a snake is a genus of serpents which is classed by Linnæus amongst amphibious animals, or such as are to be found on land and water; a worm is not.

To gratify the public, as well those who have now an opportunity of seeing it, as those who may never see it, he thinks it will not be amiss to deliver in a few words what he has been yet able to collect of its *natural history*.

The horse, in whose left eye this extraordinary sport of nature is visible, is a sorrel, nine years old, and did belong to a medical gentleman, near the lines at Elizabeth Town. It was found in both eyes till within some months past. The first particular worthy of curiosity is, that about three months ago the owner drove it in a chair, and though it was not known to be vicious before, it could not then be kept under government, but ran away with and broke it to pieces. The right eye still continues in a sound state.

About nine weeks ago a gentleman being upon the lines, the owner of the horse said he would shew him as great a curiosity as he had perhaps ever seen; namely a living snake in the eye of a living horse. Upon looking into it, to his great surprize, he could plainly discover the animal in all its parts, from extremity to extremity, in constant motion, in a somewhat convoluted form, its length being equal, as nearly as he could judge, to two diameters and an half of the horses eye, which we may suppose will measure in all between three and four inches at the least; at that time the clear part of the eye still retained its transparency sufficiently to allow the whole appearance to be seen distinctly.

The Horse was soon after purchased, and is now brought to Philadelphia, in order to indulge the Virtuosi of every class, by giving them an opportunity of inspecting it themselves, and of communicating the result of their inquiries to the public at large.

The animal is since somewhat increased in length, and is as thick as a knitting needle, or a piece of twine, so nearly as can be determined through the intervening medium. At present, apparently from the brisk and almost continual motion of the animal, the aqueous and vitreous humors of the eye are in some measure confounded; and the septum or partition betwixt the anterior and posterior chambers broke down. The animal appears to be still receding into the back part, and by turns coming forward to the fore part of the eye, with a convoluted brisk motion. But the coats of the eye and humors have now somewhat of a milky appearance, or colour of an incipient cataract.

It may be justly presumed that whatever was the state of that eye a few months ago, it is now blind. The lids of it are commonly shut, owing probably to the pain excited in the eye by so troublesome a guest. To get a good view of it, the keeper strikes the horse repeatedly on the back, at which, as if frightened, it opens the lids, and the eye continues to be disclosed for some time, which thereby gives an opportunity for inspection.

The milky appearance of late becomes gradually more opake, from which circumstance it is probable the view of the object will by degrees be more obscure, and after some time afford less satisfaction to the curious beholder, than what hitherto it has and does still afford.

The eye and its contents have been narrowly inspected by some gentlemen of the faculty, of distinguished ability as Anatomists and Physiologists, who are cautious of pronouncing their sentiments, perhaps lest a future inspection into it, after the death of the horse, may discover their opinion to be erroneous; and they may possibly imagine that it is an extraordinary disease or filiamentary production, assuming that strange appearance, from the difficulty, if they allow it to be an animal, of accounting how it got there. As I depend on the clear view I had of it, and doubt not the above gentlemen will be as much at a loss, supposing it to be a filiamentary production, to account for its vigorous lively motions as myself, I am content to be upon a level with them, and whilst I declare my opinion that it is a living animal, I candidly own my ignorance how it came into the eye; though I am at no loss for such probable conjectures as please myself, however insufficient they may be to satisfy others.

But instead of leading the patient and candid reader into groundless theories, I chuse to refer all who doubt the fact, first to the history of the Guinea worm, of which there are instances, and I have seen one in the Pennsylvania Hospital, extracted from the leg, several yards in length; secondly, to the well known history of the jointed or ring worm, bred in the liver of Mrs. Holt in this city, of near 3 inches in circumference, and 20 in length, recorded in the London Medical Essays; this I have seen in the curious cabinet of that eminent anatomist Dr. Hunter of London; thirdly to the engraving of a similar one, large as life, inserted in the second volume of the Edinburgh Medical Essays, plate 4th; and lastly to autopsy, by examining the eye in question, which will afford ocular demonstration of the fact.

I shall conclude this essay with some observations of that prince of Anatomists in his day, the celebrated Ruysch, who from a practice of dissection continued for near 80 years, a skill, diligence and accuracy in examining into morbid bodies, and a niceness in the art of diffecting and injecting the vascular system, rivalled all his cotemporaries in useful anatomical discoveries. His testimony in these matters was ever considered by Boerhaave, by Haller, and every medical writer since, to be as incontestible authority as that of any other whatever.

In his 16th observation of volume the first, he asserts it to be proved by daily experience, "that worms may be generated in all parts of the body." I strangled a dog, says he, that was very lively three hours after being fed, with a view to examine the lacteal or milk vessels. On opening the belly of it, a live worm, at least two spans long, skipped out of it. I could discover nothing amiss in the omentum, nor any solution in the continuity of parts; and both the mysentery and intestines were sound."

Again, at observation 54th, he says "I have had room given me to doubt, whether, as Harvey and his followers affirm, all animals are produced out of an egg, from worms being found in the arteries of living horses, as also from worms seen in the parenchyma or the glandular substance, as it is now called, of the liver; and also in the cystic duct and biliary pore of sheep; and very often in the gall bladder. I remember once to have seen them in the human kidneys, such as are more frequently met with in the kidneys of dogs. That worms have been sometimes found in the brain, no body can gainsay, who will be at the trouble of turning over the writings of authors of high repute."

"By what passages those animals, or their eggs, were insinuated into the interior parts of the body, is not easy to determine. It does not seem probable that they could reach the forementioned places through the pores of the skin, or the organs of respiration, much less that their eggs were taken in at the mouth, and from thence proceeded to their respective places: nor yet is it likely they could remain entire in the stomach, where in the process of chylification there is a remarkable fermenting, and a breaking down of the parts of the food: nor can the chyliferous or lacteal vessels afford a passage to the eggs in their route. And lastly, no living mortal has ever seen exactly similar worms out of the body."

Here then we ought to pause, to acknowledge our doubts, till, if ever it please God, some happy genius may arise, who, taking delight to search every particular a priori, and with mathematical precision, shall be able to throw clear and indubitable light on this abstruse subject.

M D.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1782.

PHILADELPHIA.

ARTICLES of INTELLIGENCE to be publiſhed in the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE *in the year* 1800.

YESTERDAY arrived in this city an Envoy Extraordinary from His Moſt Catholic Majeſty. He was conducted to the houſe of his Excellency the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, and we learn that on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, he is to have a public audience at the State-houſe.

Letters from the Ambaſſador of the United States at Vienna mention, that the Emperor of Germany expreſſes upon all occaſions the warmeſt attachment to his American allies.

Wedneſday laſt, being the anniverſary of the feaſt of St. Patrick, an elegant entertainment was given by the ſons of St. Patrick at the City Tavern, at which were preſent his Excellency the Preſident, and members of Congreſs, the Preſident of the State, and all the foreign Ambaſſadors, Miniſters, and Conſuls now in the city. After dinner the following toaſts were given:—1ſt. The United States. 2d. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. 3d. The States of Holland. 4th. His Moſt Catholic Majeſty. 5th. His Moſt Faithful Majeſty. 6th. The Emperor of Germany. 7th. The Empreſs of Ruſſia. 8th. The King of Pruſſia. 9th. The King of Sardinia. 10th. The King of Sweden. 11th. The King of Denmark. 12th. The Commonwealth of Ireland. 13th. Perpetual peace and commerce with the whole world. The entertainment was conducted with the utmoſt decorum, and the company ſeparated before 10 o'clock.

By a veſſel from L'Orient we learn, that His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has lately appointed the Marquis de Bouille Governor of His Majeſty's iſland of Great-Britain.

By private letters received by the above veſſel it appears, that the Elector of Hanover (formerly Prince of Wales) lives in great obſcurity at Zell, a ſmall village in Germany; that moſt of his brothers have gone into foreign ſervice; and that one of them lately embarked ſecretly from Amſterdam for Virginia, with a few bales of dry goods, and a few boxes of Rheniſh wine.

Yeſterday, being the anniverſary of the revolution in Ireland, the Iriſh Ambaſſador received the compliments of the foreigners and citizens of diſtinction, at his houſe in New-ſtreet.

It is remarkable that the ſeat of the Hon. Col. Fitzpatrick, on the Brandywine, is within two miles of the ſpot where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf, at the head of a regiment of Britiſh guards, in the memorable battle of Brandywine, in September 1777.

On Saturday laſt was executed, purſuant to his ſentence, the Governor of the State of ---------. His crime conſiſted in violating the conſtitution of the Commonwealth (which he had ſworn to maintain) by impoſing taxes contrary to law, and miſapplying the public money for the purpoſe of enriching himſelf and his connections. Happily for America the time is come, which the Abbe Raynall ſays is neceſſary for the ſecurity of freedom in every country; that is, when the execution of a tyrant is become as familiar a ſpectacle as the execution of a common felon.

Laſt Sunday evening was buried, from the Alms-houſe in this city, the only ſurviving daughter of Mr. ———, formerly a civil officer in the province of ———, under George the Third. The father of this unfortunate woman was once poſſeſſed of an ample fortune, but refuſing to take part in the glorious American Revolution, he abandoned himſelf to indolence and melancholy, by which means his fortune mouldered away, and he finally died of a broken heart.

On Thurſday laſt was put up in Chriſt-Church, in this city, the large and elegant Monument of J. D. G. W. and R. M. Eſquires.——The inſcription upon the front of this monument is as follows:

In Honor of
THE AMERICAN TRIUMVIRATE.
The Firſt *began* with his Letters,
The Second *conducted* with his Sword,
The Third *finiſhed* with his Credit,
the American Revolution.
Reader!—Aſk not their Names. He is a
Slave who does not know them.
Aſk not *when* and *where* they lived.—
Their Days were meaſured by their Services to their
Country, and therefore they cannot
be numbered.
The *whole* World ſhared in their Benevolence, and
therefore America reſigns to Humanity the
Honor of claiming their Birth.
Aſk not *when* they died.—
ELOQUENCE, COURAGE and INTEGRITY,
When they have for their Objects
the Liberties of Mankind,
are
IMMORTAL.

The following is a liſt of the ſhips of the line under the command of Admiral Barry, in the Harbour of Boſton, viz.

	Guns.		Guns.
The Montgomery	90*	The Woodford	74
The Warren	90	The De Kalb	74
The Mercer	80	The Randolph	64
The Wooſter	74	The Biddle	64
The Naſh	74	The Weeks	64
The Polaſki	74	The Drayton	64
The Lynch	74		

Beſides ſeven frigates and three ſloops of war.

Admiral Jones's fleet, at Charleſtown, conſiſts of 17 ſail of the line and 9 frigates, and Admiral Nicholſon's of 11 ditto and 5 frigates. The laſt are in the new dock lately finiſhed at Cheſter, near this city. The ſudden and rapid growth of the American navy (which, in 1782, conſiſted only of two fœderal and one ſtate frigates) muſt be wholly aſcribed to the folly of the late Court of Britain, which in the year 1782 converted the war that had been unſucceſsfully carried on for ſeveral years by land into a naval war, by which means the genius, ſpirit and reſources of the United States were immediately directed towards building and manning a navy, which for numbers and ſtrength is now the fourth naval power in the world.

Extract of a letter from Norwich, in Old England, dated February 15, 1799.

"The ſpirit of emigration ſtill continues among us, our King, it is true, is a wiſe and good one, and his government is mildly adminiſtered; but the republicans, who once formed the minority in this country, do not reliſh unlimited monarchy, and pant to mix with their kindred republicans on your ſide the water. Hundreds, who paid taxes to carry on the late war againſt you here, long to bear their proportion of that debt you contracted in reſiſting our tyranny. Above a hundred families will leave this city next ſpring for America; and indeed, ſuch is the fame of your governments in every part of the world, that the Kings of Europe muſt either relax of their tyranny, or ſee their dominions depopulated by migration to your peaceful and happy country. I am too old to take root in a new ſoil, or I ſhould certainly ſell off every thing here, and end my days on the banks of Delaware, Suſquehanna or Hudſon's River."

Yeſterday arrived in this city, from Boſton, His Grace the Duke of -------, the moſt noble the Marquis of -----, and the right hon. the Count de ----, who are now taking the tour of the United States.—They expreſs the moſt perfect ſatisfaction with the order, civility, good humor and induſtry, which pervade all ranks and claſſes of people.

The following is the plan of education for the youth of the United States, lately recommended by Congreſs. Each State is required to eſtabliſh a College within its own juriſdiction, in which young men are to be taught the languages, and the firſt principles of mathematics and philoſophy. At eighteen years of age, they are to be removed to the fœderal Univerſity, to be founded and endowed by the Congreſs, where they are to be inſtructed by able profeſſors in the laws of nature and nations, in the principles of government, in hiſtory, juriſprudence, tacticks, and in every other ſcience and art that are neceſſary to qualify them to be good citizens, able ſtateſmen, and ſkilful defenders of the republic.—They are to remain at the Univerſity until they are one and twenty years of age. After this, they are to be permitted (if they chuſe) to viſit foreign countries, but not before, under the penalty of forfeiting ſeveral valuable privileges of citizenſhip.—The advantages of this mode of education are obvious. Prejudices (thoſe powerful and conſtant principles of action in human nature, and which are formed chiefly in early life) will come in with all their force, and aid the virtue of patriotiſm. Our young men will be kept free from the follies and vices of foreign countries, and thus, in principles, morals, manners and knowledge, they will become real republicans. And in order more fully to give us a national character, and to render us an homogeneous people, it is recommended that no foreigner be permitted to hold an office in any of the States, until he has reſided at leaſt ſeven years among us.

On Tueſday laſt the celebrated author of Common Senſe preſented a neat copy of the new edition of his invaluable political writings to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, to be tranſmitted by him to her Imperial Majeſty at Peterſburgh. His Excellency received this preſent with the utmoſt politeneſs, and in return for it generouſly offered the author a purſe of gold, which Mr. P—— as delicately refuſed, urging as a reaſon for his declining it, that he never had nor never would receive a fee or emolument of any kind from a foreigner. That he lived and wrote only to promote the happineſs and freedom of America, and that as his manner of living was plain, and his wants but few, they were amply ſatisfied by the gratitude and kindneſs of a few American friends.

By a late Amſterdam paper, it appears that the noted Benedict Arnold, formerly a deſerter from the American army, and afterwards a General Officer in the army of the late King George the Third, was lately executed at Tyburn for horſe-ſtealing.

A gentleman lately returned from his travels informs us, that ſtanding one day at the door of an eminent merchant, in Bruſſels, an old man, with a long beard, and half naked, came up to the door, and pulling off a torn flopped hat, ſhook his head, and in the moſt humble accents begged for as much charity as would buy a loaf of bread. The gentleman, finding that he ſpoke the *Engliſh* language, aſked him his name and hiſtory, and to his great ſurprize he diſcovered that it was the infamous apoſtate and renegado Silas Dean.

It is ſaid that among the porters and hackney coachmen in the city of London, there are not leſs than 73 American refugees, three of whom were once Royal American Governors.

Arrivals ſince our laſt in the port of Philadelphia.

The ſhip Vaudreul, Jacques Lefevre, maſter, from L'Orient.

The ſhip Zoutman, Cornelius Haak, maſter, from Amſterdam.

The brig Villafranca, Antonio Freſcati, maſter, from Leghorn.

The brig Ximenes, Andreas Valeſco, maſter, from Minorca.

The ſhip Guſtavus, J. Coufman, maſter, from Gottenburgh.

The Polacre Zarina, Petrus Deſneſcau, maſter, from Peterſburgh.

Every friend to peace and the intereſts of humanity (ſays a correſpondent) muſt rejoice in beholding the happy effects of independence upon this country. Every language of Europe is now ſpoken in our Coffee-houſes, and every dreſs of Europe is now ſeen in our ſtreets, and thus the obligations to univerſal benevolence and peace are at laſt enforced and ſtrengthened by the ties of univerſal intereſt and unlimited commerce.

* *The Congreſs have adopted the Spaniſh cuſtom of perpetuating the names of thoſe great and good men who live and die in the ſervice of their country, by calling veſſels of war after them.*

East Bradford, Cheſter County, June 1, 1782.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On the 21ſt day of June, inſt. on the Premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 336 acres of LAND. There are on ſaid premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on a floor, a large frame barn, ſtables and hay-houſe, a good ſpring of water near the door, and a good bearing orchard of the beſt fruit. There are about 30 acres of good watered Meadow, and a Quantity more may be made with very little expence; the plow-land is good and fertile; and likewiſe one third of it is good timber-land, being pleaſantly ſituate in a healthy part of the country, within twenty-eight miles of Philadelphia, and fifteen of Marcus-Hook and Wilmington.

Any perſon inclining to view the Premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

‡ JONATHAN STRODE.

May 16, 1782.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night between the 12th and 13th inſtant, a light bay HORSE, three years old this ſpring, a natural trotter, with white hairs intermixed about his forehead, and a remarkable black ſpot on the inſide of his near thigh, about the ſize of a large cheſnut, is middling long bodied and flat ſided, between 14 and 15 hands high, and is ſhod before, very apt to throw up his head when rode. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and TWENTY DOLLARS more for the Thief, if ſecured and brought to juſtice, paid by ¶ ANDREW MITCHELL.

GRINDSTONES,

Of an excellent Quality,

TO BE SOLD

BY JAMES HEPBURN,

The North ſide of Market-ſtreet Wharf. †

Obſervations on the URINE *of human Bodies.*

To be had at Philadelphia with Mr. Reinholt Bookſeller, with Mr. John Morris and Mr. Andrew Billmyer at Yorktown, and Mr. Nicholas Hower at Frederick-Town in Maryland.

[*Price One Spaniſh Dollar.*] ‡

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for HOUSES in Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE FARM, in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, within two miles of the Briſtol Bath, beautifully ſituated on Neſhaminy creek, two miles from the river Delaware, and 18 from Philadelphia, where ſhallops can load and unload within 20 rods of the houſe, containing 225 acres of land, 25 of which is meadow, and 90 woodland, with an elegant houſe, 56 feet front, a ſpring-houſe, barn and other out-houſes, two good bearing orchards, with a variety of other kinds of fruit, in a fine healthy part of the country, very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat, as the buildings are extraordinary good: Forty acres of the above woodland may be made into the beſt timothy meadow, the bottom being very rich. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. For particulars, enquire of Mr. JOHN GILL, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, living on the farm.

¶ 3w. ctf. JOSEPH PENROSE.

To the Freeholders and other Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

AS I intend offering myſelf a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the Expiration of Colonel Will's Time, I thus early ſollicit your Votes and Intereſt to place me on the Return with him at the enſuing Election; which Favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your reſpectful Friend and humble Servant,

Philad. June 11, 1782. SAMUEL NICHOLAS.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, the evening of the 4th inſtant, a high boned dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands and an half high, five years old, a natural trotter, carries well, has a lump on each fore thigh, near his body. Whoever ſecures the horſe, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1782.

Dr. Hill's American Balſam,

OF which a freſh quantity is now again prepared in the higheſt perfection, by the ſubſcriber, who has been a pupil to the Doctor, and for ſeveral years ſtudied Botany under Dr. Hill, and he has not only the balſam trees and plants diſcovered, but he had alſo procured to Dr. Hill the balſamic ingredients, collected in America from theſe balſam trees and plants, of which this noble medicine in quality is chiefly prepared, and is the baſis of this excellent balſam.

Sold in Philadelphia by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, three doors below Market-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Friends Meeting Houſe Gate; alſo by George Reinholt, at his ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, and next door to the Black Bear; by Mr. Steiner, at the German Printing-Office in Race-ſtreet; at Germantown, by Mr. Juſtus Fox; and by the ſubſcriber, at his place in Kingſeſs, near Gray's ferry, on Schuylkill. Price, in ſpecie, Seven Shillings and Six-pence a bottle, and by the dozen at the rate of Seven Shillings a bottle. Printed directions of Dr. Hill's own advice, with very little alteration, are wrapped about each bottle, which are in his own words in the following manner.

This is an improvement upon all former balſams, poſſeſſing their virtues in a higher degree, and freed from their defects.

It is a rich, comforting, houriſhing and healing medicine. It ſtrengthens the ſtomach, opens all obſtructions whatever, and is certain (even beyond a thought) in the cure of rheumatiſm, gravel, cholic, jaundice, and all kinds of weakneſſes. It is alſo an excellent medicine in the hypochondriac and hyſteric diſeaſes. It gives great relief in headachs, and in coughs and conſumptions it has no ſuperior. Even the hooping-cough in children will be conquered by this medicine, and is good in almoſt every diſorder and ſickneſs of children.

It is alſo the beſt and readieſt cure in the world for catarrhs, ſore throats and aſthmas, it cures hectics, and waſting of the fleſh, and is excellent for all perſons who have lax fibres. It ſtrengthens the brain, aſſiſts memory, and is good againſt barrenneſs. It is at all times a ſovereign cure for lowneſs of ſpirits. The mind itſelf is naturally chearful, eaſy and happy; free it from bodily diſorders, and it will always feel and enjoy itſelf. This will be done in caſes by this cordial medicine, as it recruits and reſtores that mild and friendly balſam to the blood, upon which alone true health depends. The injuries of that moſt eſſential part of the vital fluid generally take their firſt riſe from colds, which this medicine remedies, if taken on the occaſion. Every one therefore ſhould have it at hand, for it is much better to prevent diſeaſes than to cure them.

The doſe for children is from 5 to 25 drops; to adults, from 25 to 70 drops, in a tea cup of water. Tea or Coffee may at pleaſure be made ſweet with ſugar, at night by going to bed, and at twelve at noon. They may not fear relief from this, who have tried other things without ſucceſs.

This balſam is chiefly prepared from ſome new American plants ſent and brought to England by that ingenious gentleman, Mr. William Young, of Pennſylvania, Botaniſt to their Majeſties the King and Queen of Great-Britain, and by great numbers of cures has been proved to be ſo noble a medicine for its purpoſe, as probably was never heretofore prepared ſince the creation of the world.

By its proper uſe, as directed in thoſe bills, it will infallibly cure the above mentioned diſeaſes, which the American inhabitants are in particular often afflicted with from the too frequent and ſudden change of the weather from hot to cold; and as this medicine in quality is chiefly prepared from American plants, no wonder it muſt have the beſt effect in that country, as it is moſt natural to the conſtitution of the people.

In the year 1763, Mr. William Young, junior, ſent and brought over to England, the beſt collection of American plants ever received there, with their proper names and places, in ſuch a manner that ſhewed him born with a genius for botany. The King and Queen directed Dr. Hill to improve that genius by right inſtruction, and honoured him with a penſion. Among the plants brought by this gentleman, were thoſe of which this ineſtimable Balſam is prepared.

The ſubſcriber hereof does confeſs himſelf a real friend to his country, becauſe a man who is no friend to his country is a monſter in nature, and an enemy to himſelf and to his poſterity. And as he is in ſervice to his Excellency the Chevalier de Luzerne, Miniſter of France, ſo he is to make collections of new, beautiful, curious, valuable and uſeful American plants for France, as he heretofore has done for England.

¶ WILLIAM YOUNG, Botaniſt.

SALEM, May 23.

Last week was sent into port, by the Languedoc privateer, captain Cook, of this port, a recaptured sloop, loaded with lumber.

A light ship, called the Aurora, of about 200 tons burthen, from Halifax; was sent into port, a few days since, by the privateers Jack and Dispatch of this port.

NEW-LONDON, May 24.

Last Saturday the Retaliation prison-ship was safely moored in the river Thames, about a mile above the ferry, for the reception of such British prisoners as may fall into our hands; since which about one hundred prisoners have been put on board.

FISH-KILL, June 6.

On the 31st of May, the birth of the Dauphin, was celebrated at West-Point, by the American army, stationed on the banks of the Hudson; preparatory to which the following communication had been made in the general orders of the 26th.

"The commander in chief, happy in the opportunity of announcing to the army the birth of a dauphin, and desirous of giving a general occasion of testifying the satisfaction which he is convinced will pervade the heart of every American officer and soldier, on the communication of an event so highly interesting to a monarch and nation, who have given us such distinguished proofs of their attachment, is pleased to order a feu de joye on Thursday next, and requests the company of all the general, regimental and staff officers of the army (who are not necessarily detained by duty) at West-Point, on that day, at 4 o'clock. Commanding officers of brigades and corps, will receive particular instructions for their government."

The celebration, however, on account of the weather, and some other inevitable circumstances, was postponed till the next day, when a magnificent bower having been erected, an elegant entertainment, at which more than 500 covers were laid, was given by his excellency to the officers of the army, at which were also present, his excellency governor Clinton, with a great number of gentlemen and ladies, forming a respectable and brilliant company.

After dinner, the following toasts were drank under a discharge of cannon. The band of the third regiment of artillery, with the other martial music, playing alternately the whole time.

1. Long life, happiness and glory to the Dauphin.
2. The United States in Congress.
3. His Most Christian Majesty.
4. The Queen and royal Family of France.
5. His Catholic Majesty, and the friendly powers of Europe.
6. The count Rochambeau and the French army.
7. The American soldiery.
8. The Allied fleets.
9. The Chevalier de la Luzerne.
10. The American Ministers, at home and abroad.
11. Perpetual duration to the alliance.
12. A new edge to our swords, until they shall have opened the way to independence, freedom and glory; and then may they be converted to instruments of peace.
13. May the independence of America give freedom and peace to the world.

At sun-set, the officers repaired to their respective corps, which had been previously paraded on the surrounding hights; when a feu de joye, from an extensive circle, commencing on the right of the garrison, and terminating on the hills above Robinson's house, exhibited three times, the most beautiful appearance imaginable. In the mean time, the evening being calm and serene, a splendid illumination of the bower opened a new and most brilliant scene on the Point, from almost innumerable lights, most happily disposed for the purpose. The whole exhibition was concluded by a variety of well designed and well executed fireworks; and the company dispersed at half past eleven o'clock.

It is impossible to describe the cheerfulness and good order which prevailed throughout the numerous croud of spectators, and the lively sensations of joy which were expressed on every countenance, and crowned the festivity with ineffable satisfaction.

TRENTON, June 5.

We hear from Monmouth, that on the morning of the first instant, one Davenport, a refugee, landed with about 40 whites and 40 blacks, at Forked-river, and burnt Samuel Brown's salt works, and plundered him; they then proceeded southward towards Barnegat, for the purpose of burning the salt-works along shore between those places. Thus are they conciliating the affections of the Americans!

The evening of the 25th instant captain Hyler, with his armed boats, being in Shrewsbury river, a party of British troops, consisting of 25 men, under the command of captain Schaak, of the 57 regiment were detached to intercept him in passing through the gut: as soon as captain Hyler discovered them, he landed thirteen of his men with orders to charge, in doing which four of the enemy were killed and wounded, and the captain and eight others were made prisoners; and by the firing of the gun-boat, it is supposed, several others were killed, as a number were seen to fall. Captain Hyler, previous to this rencounter, accidentally met with a hurt, otherwise, it is probable, he would not have let a man escape.

RICHMOND, (Virginia,) June 1.

Reports from our north-western fontier mention, some very daring inroads of the Indians, who it is said, have cut off several families settled upon the branches of the Monongohela.

Colonel Crawford, with a confiderable number of men, have, we hear, set out in pursuit of their parties, who, it is imagined, have a fixed camp at no very great distance from our exterior settlements.

We learn, that government have appointed persons to enquire into the circumstances of the late massacre of the Moravian Indians at the Muskingam towns, which we have great reason to fear has been a very unjustifiable aggression.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Friday, May 24, 1782.

Resolved unanimously, That a proposition from the enemy, to all or any of these United States, for peace or truce separate from their allies, is insidious and inadmissible.

Resolved unanimously, That a proposition from the enemy, for treating with any assembly, or body of men in America, other than the Congress of these United States, is insidious and inadmissible.

Resolved unanimously, That this assembly, will not listen to any proposition, nor suffer any negociation inconsistent with their national faith and fœderal union.

Resolved unanimously, That this assembly will exert the utmost powers of the state to carry on the war with vigour and effect, until peace shall be obtained in a manner consistent with our national faith and fœderal union.

Resolved unanimously, That the above resolutions be transmitted to the delegates of this state at Congress, as an instruction to the said delegates.

Test. JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

May 25, 1782.

Agreed to by the Senate unanimously.

WILLIAM DREW, C. S.

BALTIMORE, *June 4.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Croix, to his friend in this town, dated May 14, 1782.

"You will before this have the particulars of the engagement between Rodney and de Grasse; the English have gained a most brilliant victory indeed! We have certain accounts of the Count de Grasse, in the Ville de Paris, being captured, with 4 other ships of the line; that another was sunk, and others greatly damaged."

All our accounts from the West-Indies agree, that the great and memorable naval conflict between the fleets of the Count de Grasse and Sir George Rodney, on the 12th of April ult. was the most fierce, obstinate, and tragical ever fought---That the former had gained high reputation in the midst of misfortune, their valour and perseverance having excited the admiration and obtained the applause of their enemy, who prevailed by superiority of numbers, after a dreadful conteft of eleven hours and a half, great part of which time they lay becalmed, yard-arm and yard-arm---That the slaughter was great on both sides---That many of the British ships were so much damaged, as to be unable to keep the sea---and that, by means of the Count de Grasse's wise dispositions, an immensely rich fleet, of 170 sail, had escaped the enemy, and arrived safe at Cape-Francois, under the convoy of the Experiment and Sagittaire men of war, of 50 guns each.

Yesterday afternoon, the schooner Perseverance, Captain Thomas Saunders, arrived here in 17 days from Hispaniola, but in 8 only from that island to our Capes.---By this vessel we have advice of the arrival, at Cape-Francois, of 29 sail of the line of the French fleet, late under the Count de Grasse's command, and of their junction, at that place, with a Spanish squadron of 13 capital ships. The French ships have been refitted, and the combined fleets, consisting of 42 sail of the line of battle, besides frigates, the former commanded by M. de Vaudreuille or Bougainville, and the latter by Don Solano, were making vigorous preparations to prosecute the intended expedition against Jamaica, notwithstanding the arrival of Sir George B. Rodney, with his fleet, off that island.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

We are informed, that a Mr. De Piester, late of the city of New York, has been arrested in the state of New-Jersey, and is now confined on suspicion of giving intelligence to the enemy: among the papers seized on that occasion were some conjectures of the letter writer on the state of the bank of North America. This, among other things, tends to shew how anxiously the British are enquiring concering an institution, the success of which has seriously alarmed them.

The following articles are copied from the South-Carolina Gazette, printed at Parker's Ferry, about 30 miles from Charlestown, by Mr. Benjamin Franklin Dunlap.---

PARKER's-FERRY, April 17.

We have just heard that captain Wilmot of the Maryland line, has taken 3 officers and 9 privates of the enemy on John's Island. The particulars have not come to hand, but should there be any thing interesting in them, the public will have them in our next.

In nothing is the cruelty of the British more apparent, than in their conduct to those unhappy Americans, who have given implicit faith to all the falsehoods which have with industry been propagated by them. When lord Cornwallis and his whole army were taken prisoners, admiral Greaves beaten off Chesapeake bay by the French fleet, and most of the English islands in the West Indies lost, it might reasonably be imagined, that the commander of the British troops in Charlestown would have been happy to have encouraged the tories to have thrown themselves on the mercy of their country, and if possible, to have made their peace. General Leslie, on the contrary, in his proclamation, orders them to stay in Charlestown, accompanies his orders with the severest menaces, and promises them speedy protection.

Many persons now in that garrison, lament their credulity, and curse the author of their misfortunes.

May 1. Last Tuesday week, a party of 200 refugees from James's Island, crossed at Wappoo, and plundered all the inhabitants on Ashley River, as high up as Mr. Thomas Farr's:—one of their lieutenants fell into our hands, who, upon enquiry we find to be a deserter from the North Carolina line. The next night another party came off, and took Mr John Lining prisoner, carried him to the island, and after detaining him some hours released him, with orders to go home; but two refugees who were stationed near the Cut, shot him dead as soon as he landed on the main: the people in a galley stationed for the security of the pass, seeing the body lay on the ground, sent a boat on shore, wrapt it up in a blanket, and threw it into the creek.

The many acts of cruelty committed by the tories, and the numberless barbarities exercised by the British upon our innocent friends in this country, are too shocking for the powers of description:—turn where you will, the distressed widow and fatherless infant pour out their melancholy tales to wound the feelings of humanity.

Americans resent the insult! Call up the spirit of Hamilcar, lead your sons to the altar, and make them swear eternal enmity to Tories and the British nation.

Extract from General Orders.

Head-Quarters, Ebenezer, April 16, 1782.

"Five of colonel Jackson's dragoons, and young Snider were surrounded and fired upon, a little before day-light on Sunday morning, at old Snider's house, near Knox's, by a party of the enemy, thirty in number, under the conduct of a major Dill, but without effect: the fire was returned by Snider, with so good a direction as to leave the major dead upon the spot, a pistol fired by one of the dragoons wounded two more of the party, which were all the arms made use of by our people on this occasion, the enemy flying with such precipitation to their boats as to escape the swords of their brave pursuers.

"General Wayne requests Mr. Snider and those five gallant dragoons, to accept of his best thanks for their fortitude and brilliant conduct, in defeating five times their number, altho' attacked by surprise."

Two deserters from James's Island say, that the regular troops are prohibited from any intercourse with the refugees or provincials, on pain of corporal punishment: may we not conclude from hence, that the enemy will at last leave these deluded people to the clemency of their injured countrymen.

TO BE LETT,

THAT large and well accustomed INN, in Chester, occupied for a number of years past by Valentine Weaver; there is a good garden and five acres of highly improved pasture to accommodate the premises. Possession may be had in two weeks from this date. For terms, enquire of Mr. EDWARD VERNON, in Chester, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

June 10, 1782. ¶ DAVID JACKSON.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On the premises, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, if not before disposed of at private sale,

THREE Lots or Pieces of Ground, situate on the north side of Shippen-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, continued beyond the southern bounds of the city of Philadelphia, in the district of Southwark; one of them containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 100 feet, subject to a ground-rent of four Pistoles and a half; another of them containing in breadth 32 feet, and in depth 100 feet, clear of ground-rent, bounded on the east by an 18 feet alley running into South-street; and the other of them, containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in depth about 100 feet, subject to a ground-rent of Four Pounds One Shilling, being a moiety of Eight Pounds Two Shillings; all which said three lots are adjoining together, and contain in the whole on the said Shippen-street 62 feet, and in depth 100 feet, and have erected thereon, a good two story brick house, and a large livery stable, with other improvements, and a good pump in the yard. It was formerly a noted Tavern, and known by the sign of the Horse and Groom. The purchaser to have credit for 250l. of the money, by paying interest, and securing the same, the remainder to be paid down at the time of executing the deed for the premises, in order to discharge all the debts due on the same.

Also at the same time and place to be sold, a two story frame house and lot of ground, situate at the south-west corner of Third and Shippen-streets aforesaid, containing in breadth on Third-street 40 feet, and in depth 98 feet, subject to a yearly ground rent of four pistoles and a half; all which premises were the estate of ANTHONY FORTUNE deceased, and are to be sold to satisfy the debts due on the same.

TO BE SOLD,

A REMARKABLE fast trotting HORSE, very suitable for a carriage, great Strength, and warranted sound. Enquire of Mr. BERGEN, at the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, Philadelphia. †

WHEREAS some travelling person, in the year 1778, left a barrel of Wool and Cotton Cards, a small box with goods, and a stick of logwood, in the possession of Adam Diffendafer, then of the township of Little-Britain, in the county of Lancaster, and State of Pennsylvania, which goods said Diffendafer left in charge with a certain George Henry, who succeeded him; said Henry being removed a considerable distance from said place, and it evidently appearing his design to carry off the said goods, with the remainder of his baggage, I have given orders to deposit them in the hands of Jacob Gayder, of the county and township aforesaid.

This is therefore to give NOTICE to the owner of said goods, to come in six weeks from the date of this advertisement, and he shall have his property, on paying the cost; otherwise they will be sold, and the money given for the support of the poor of the township, as the law of the State directs.

May 27, 1782. ¶ PATRICK EWING.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 5th of May, from the subscriber, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, about a mile from Mr. Ogden's Bridge, on Schuylkill, a half blooded dark Bay GELDING, near 16 hands high, four years old, trots and canters well, not branded; a star in his forehead and a white spot between the star and nostrils, a little white spot at the root of each ear, the two fore and the near hind foot white, and part of his leg white, the off hind foot supposed to have a small white ring round the upper edge of the hoof. Whoever takes up the thief, and secures him in any goal in this State, so that he may be brought to justice, and the subscriber gets his horse again, shall have the above reward, or for the horse only TEN DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM ROSE. ¶

TAKEN UP, on the 24th of May last, in the meadows of Wicacoa-Island, one grey HORSE, one black MARE, and one black HORSE. The owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay the damage and charges, otherwise they will be sold at public Vendue, according to law. Enquire of

¶ PETER PARIS.

NOTICE is hereby given,

TO all those who have any demands against the estate of Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, late of the township of Moyamensing, deceased, and have not already given in their accounts against the said estate, they are requested to do it speedily, in order to enable the subscriber to adjust the settlement of the said estate; and all those indebted by bond, note or book account, are once more requested to pay and discharge the same without delay, or the books and papers will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without further notice. JOHN LEE, acting Executor.

N. B. All those who have not discharged their vendue accounts of February the 7th ult. are requested to call on the subscriber, at the Golden Fleece, kept by Richard Barry, in Market-street, on or before Saturday next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and discharge the same, or the vendue accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney as above.

JOHN LEE, acting Executor.

Mount-Pleasant, New-Jersey, June 11, 1782.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th instant, A Negroe Man, named GEORGE, he is a slim made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 38 years old, is black, and has small legs; he is talkative, sprightly, and very artful: He took with him a variety of clothes, a green cloth coat, a red waistcoat, two homespun ditto (milled cloth, dyed) two new country linen shirts, two hats, one covered with squirrel skin, the other has a button and loop, and a band of silver fringe; he wears a silver broach in his shirt bosom, has several white linen shirts, stocks, and a variety of other clothes; he crossed from Port-Penn to Jersey in the character of a freeman, and calls himself William Harris. Whoever apprehends said fellow and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ BENJAMIN WARD.

Cecil county, Maryland, May 30, 1782.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1782.

Just published, and to be sold by

CHARLES CIST,

On the north side of Market-street, between Fourth & Fifth-streets,

An elegant American edition of

Julia de Roubigné,

A SENTIMENTAL NOVEL, in a series of LETTERS, by the celebrated author of the MAN of FEELING, and the MAN of the WORLD; in two volumes, neatly bound in one.

[Price TEN SHILLINGS.]

THIS performance has been so very universally and justly admired, that it needs but little recommendation from a publisher. The story is highly interesting; the language elegant, harmonious, pathetic, and impassioned. Its characteristics are an amiable philanthrophy, and peculiar delicacy of sentiment, conspicuous through the whole.---While it entertains the fancy and delights the imagination, it has an irresistible tendency to improve the heart and impress on the mind the noblest and most exalted sentiments.

To those who contemplate with pleasure the dignity of human nature, supported with manly firmness amidst the reiterated attacks of adverse fortune, it will afford the highest entertainment.------ And to the soul of sensibility, which "*melts at every human woe*," and finds a luxury in indulging the sympathetic tear, this tender tale of soft distress will be an unrivaled favourite.

At the same place to be sold, An Abstract of the Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States, by the Hon. Baron de Steuben.

WAS LOST,

THE CERTIFICATE of GEORGE HAWKE, late a private of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, for depreciation of his pay, from May 2, 1777, to August 1, 1780, amounting to Eighty-two Pounds Six Shillings and Three-pence, specie; was issued March the 25th, 1782, No. 268. Whoever has found the said Certificate, and will bring it to Mr. WILLIAM MILNOR, at the Old Ferry, shall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD. §

A few BOXES of

ENGLISH WINDOW-GLASS,

7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11, to be SOLD, by

STACY HEPBURN,

In Water-street, a few doors above Market-street.

WANTED to HIRE,

TWO German young or middle aged single MEN, who understand farming, clearing and fencing of land; it will be necessary that one of them understands gardening. Such coming recommended, will have good wages and encouragement. Likewise wanted to purchase, the Time of a Negroe Girl, from 12 to 14 years of age. Enquire of ROBERT MONCKTON MALCOLM, at Monckton Park, between Neshaminy Ferry and Bristol, on the river, or of the Printers hereof. May 28. ¶

The subscriber having observed the great and general utility of an

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

In populous and trading cities,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has opened an OFFICE for that purpose, at his house, on the east side of Front-street, ten doors above Market-street, where persons wanting to purchase or sell goods or property of any kind, such as Houses, Farms, Lots, Horses, Carriages, Ships, Bills of Exchange, Continental or State Certificates, &c. may enter and dispose of their respective articles, at a moderate premium; secrecy, if required, may be depended on. Clerks, Gardeners, Coachmen, Nurses, Chambermaids, Cooks and Servants of every description, may enter their names in said Office, after paying Eighteen-pence; the same sum is to be paid by persons who are accomodated with servants by means of the Office; nothing charged for enquiries which prove unsuccessful. The public may rest assured, that no pains nor attention shall be wanting to render this Office as useful as possible, by their most humble servant,

MOSES COHEN.

One Guinea Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in New-Britain township, Bucks county, A black HORSE, about 13 hands and an half high, eight years old, a small blaze in his face, had the pole evil, and had on an old saddle. Whoever brings home said horse and saddle, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by ROBERT EWERS.

May 23, 1782. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber. living in Mill Creek Hundred, New-Castle county, Delaware State, on the 26th of May, 1782, a Negroe MAN, named Peter, about 25 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, strait and slender built, thin visage, very smart and active, speaks slow and soft, very submissive, has a large scar on his left wrist, understands farming and driving team; had on, when he went away, a sheeps grey thick cloth coat, an old wool hat, tow linen shirt and trowsers, new shoes and copper buckles, is fond of strong liquor and very subject to lying; he was born in Bucks county, in Pennsylvania State, and lived some years with one Jonathan Meredith, a tanner in Philadelphia; it is supposed he has made to Philadelphia or Bucks county. Any person securing the above described fellow in any goal, so as his master may have notice thereof, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN JAMES.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. § 3 m.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, living in East-Nantmill, Chester county, some time in April last, A Negroe Man, called CÆSAR, about 22 years of age, five feet six inches high, marked with the small pox, was born in Guinea, and speaks very much in that dialect; says he came last from the southern army, and that he is a freeman: Had on, a blue regimental coat, faced with red, black worsted breeches, light coloured jacket, tow cloth shirt, and an old hat; has sundry other clothes, such as, one pair buckskin breeches, one tow cloth hunting shirt, and one scollop'd hat, pretty good; was much indisposed with sickness when he came to my house; is now under a surgeon's hands, and is much recovered; therefore as I doubt the truth of his being free, his master, if any he has, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same, in three weeks from the date hereof.

May 22, 1782. † WILLIAM STARRETT.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ABRAHAM BRITTON, late of Bristol township, Bucks county, deceased, are hereby desired to make immediate payment; and all those that have any demands against said estate, are desired likewise to bring in their accounts, well attested for settlement. ¶ KEZIAH BRITTON, Administratrix,

June 3, 1782. NICHOLAS LARZELERE, Administrator.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment to JESSE ZANE, who is properly empowered to receive the same. Delinquents will be treated as the law directs. JOEL ZANE.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1782. ¶ 8 w.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JONATHAN ZANE, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those that have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in that they be paid, by

JONATHAN ZANE,
JOEL ZANE,
JESSE ZANE,
WILLIAM ZANE,
} Executors

Philad. June 1. § 8 w.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Amity township, Berks county, and State of Pennsylvania, on the night of the 19th instant, a Negroe MAN, named Cæsar, a stout lusty well made Negroe, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has lost one of his upper teeth before, and remarkable long hair used to have tied it behind, can talk both Dutch and English; it is supposed he has got a forged pass, and it is thought he has a white woman along with him who passes for his wife; took with him when he went off, a white hunting shirt, a blue under jacket without sleeves, good pair of tow trowsers, new shoes and silver plated buckles, a new felt hat, a hairy jockey cap, &c. and it is thought he will try to get on board some ship; all masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JACOB WEAVER.

N. B. He is a great fidler. *May* 24, 1782.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing about 200 acres of land, lying in East-Nottingham, Chester county, adjoining Big Elk creek, which makes it a suitable seat for water-works and still-house, a large proportion of woodland and meadow ground, the remainder arable land. Upon the premises are a dwelling-house, stable, spring-house and orchard.

There are also TWO TRACTS for sale, adjoining the said place, which would make a large and convenient farm. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase, may see the land and know the terms, by applying at the Stone Tavern, at New-London Cross-Roads, Chester county, to

May 28. ¶ ADAM HILL.

RUN AWAY, last night, from the subscribers, in the township of Hopewell, county of Hunterdon, and State of New-Jersey, A Negroe Man, named TOM, about five feet ten inches high, of a yellow complexion: Had on when he went away, a light blue home made broadcloth coat and vest, his other clothes unknown; and at the same time went off, a Negroe Wench, named LIDD, a wife to the above named fellow, likewise of a yellow complexion, something like an Indian: Had on a light chintz gown and a large black bonnet, and took with her a white dimity jacket and petticoat, and other clothes unknown. Whoever takes up and secures the said Negroes, so that their masters get them again, shall have a reward of FOUR HALF JOES, or TWO for either of them, paid by JOHN WELLING,

May 20, 1782. ‡ JONATHAN BUNN.

To be LETT by the subscriber,

And may be entered on immediately,

A GOOD PLANTATION, containing 140 acres of good land, about 80 acres of it clear, whereof 10 acres is good meadow, in excellent order, with a good mansion-house, kitchen, barn, stables, cow-houses and granary, two good orchards. The above plantation joins the town of Newark, about six miles from Christiana bridge, in the county of New-Castle, and in the State of Delaware, where there is a ready conveyance by water every day of the week; also a good saw-mill, on the shares, about one mile from the above plantation, on Christiana creek, with saws and every other necessary for carrying on the business, and plenty of good timber adjoining the mill, to serve these many years to come.

Likewise, a PLANTATION, in Rye township, Cumberland county, containing 300 acres, near 100 of which is clear, some good meadow made, and a great deal more may be made with little trouble, with a good square log house, 22 feet wide by 18 feet deep, and other comfortable buildings; the land is exceeding good, and lies one mile from Mr. Huling's ferry, on Susquehanna, at the mouth of Big Juniata: Also 320 acres of good LAND, near Buffaloe-Hill, about six miles above the mouth of the river Juniata, and lies two miles from the river. The subscriber will build a good square log house on the said place for any sober industrious person that inclines to go there to live. There is a very good market at Middleton for all produce, which is but 25 miles from the two last mentioned places. Any person inclined to rent any of the above described plantations, for terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the Dock, near the Draw-bridge, in Philadelphia. ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commissioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the Collectors, that they cannot obtain the Taxes due on sundry Estates, viz.

A Lot of Ground, situate in North ward, belonging to Peter Gaskell's estate.

Sundry Lots of Ground, situate in Dock ward (south part) belonging to Peter Gaskell's estate.

A Lot of Ground, situate in Upper Delaware ward, said to belong to Gibb Jones and others.

Ten Acres of Land, situate in West Northern-Liberties, belonging to Caleb Foulk's estate.

One and a half Acre of ditto, in ditto, on Germantown road, belonging to persons unknown.

Nineteen Acres of Land in ditto, belonging to George Croughan's estate.

Eleven Acres of Land, in ditto, said to belong to Captain Thomas Reed.

Two vacant Lots in ditto, on the north side of Green-street; owners unknown.

Twenty-five Acres of Land, situate in Blockley township, known by the name of Wilson's land.

One hundred Acres of Land and Dwelling, situate in Lower Dublin township, belonging to John Dungan.

Twenty-seven Acres of Land, situate in Germantown township, belonging to Abraham Jones.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the said owners, their attornies or agents, discharge and pay the taxes justly due on said estates, on or before the 27th day of July, next ensuing the date hereof, the premises, or such parts thereof respectively, will be sold, as may be sufficient to pay all taxes due and reasonable charges.

GUNNING BEDFORD,
JOHN BAKER,
NATHAN GIBSON.
} Commissioners.

April 22, 1782.

TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,

Bookbinder, Bookseller and Stationer,

At his House, in Front-street, next door to the Coffee-House,

WRITING-PAPER of all sizes and qualities,
Wrapping-paper,
Blank-Books, ruled and unruled, of all sizes and qualities,
Pewter Ink-Stands and Pewter Ink-Chests, of all sizes,
Pocket Ink-horns, polished & unpolished,
Best Dutch Quills,
Best Dutch Sealing-Wax and Irish Wafers,
Large and small Sand-Boxes and black Sand, Pounce and Pounce-Boxes.
Ink and Ink-Powder,
Gilt and plain Letter-Paper,
Gilt plain and ornamented Message-Cards,
Best Playing-Cards,
A large assortment of the very best Pen-knives, in tortoise shell handles,
Buffalo and buck handle Barlow ditto,
Glasses for pewter Ink-Stands,
India Ink,
Red Ink,
Best black lead Pencils,
Morocco & black leather Pocket Books.
Slates and Slate Pencils.

Also a large Assortment of Books.

Jacob's Law Dictionary,
Horseman's Conveyancer in 2 vols.
Laws of Pennsylvania,
Woods Institutes,
Carkesse's Rates,
Danvier's Abridgment, in 3 vols.
Blackstone's Commentaries, in 5 vols.
Swinburne of Wills,
Cunningham's Merchant Lawyer, in 2 vols.
Complete Parish Officer,
Harvey's Precedents,
Jacob's Statute Law,
Law of Awards,
Brown on Fines,
Jacob's Treatise of Laws,
Conductor Generalis,
Baron and Feme,
Office and Duty of a Justice of Peace,
Jacob's Conveyancer, 3 vols.
Attorney's Pocket Companion, 2 vols.
Barrow's Dictionary of Arts & Sciences,
Smollet's History of England, in 4 vols.
Mrs. M'Cauley's History of England, in 5 vols.
Leland's History of Ireland, in 4 vols.
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Newton's view of the Globes,
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Besides a variety of Books on History, Divinity and Mathematicks, too tedious to mention.

Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, &c. &c.

N. B. Highest price given for clean Linen Rags, old Sails and Ropes.

An entire NEW WORK.

Now selling at BELL's book-store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia [*Price One Dollar.*]

THE REAL and GENUINE

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

A COMEDY, acted, with bursts of APPLAUSE, at the Theatres in London and Dublin.

Written by RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDEN, Esq;

Hold the Mirror up to Nature, and shew Vice its own Image.

LIKEWISE,

Another entire new work, now selling at BELL's book-store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia.

[*Price One Dollar.*]

The REVOLUTION *of* AMERICA,

By the ABBE RAYNAL.

Author of the philosophical and political history of the establishments and commerce of the Europeans in both the Indies.

ALSO,

Variety of curious and useful BOOKS, in history, divinity, voyages, travels, plays, novels and entertainment, with Latin and Greek classics, &c. &c. ¶ 6 w.

Southwark AUCTION.

To-MORROW, will be SOLD by AUCTION,

A large Assortment of Merchandize,

as usual; also HOUSHOLD FURNITURE and WEARING APPAREL, &c. &c. ¶ tbs 3 mo.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. Hand-bills will be discontinued for the future, except on particular occasions.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, on both sides the South Anna, in Louisa county, containing between 2 and 3000 acres, a considerable quantity of it low and flat ground; the whole lies well, of good quality for grain and tobacco, well watered, and a fine healthy situation. On the river is an excellent grist-mill, with two pair of best stones, and two boulting-cloths, fit for manufacturing and country work, and is well accustomed; also a good saw-mill adjoining, and plenty of timber for sawing; a dwelling-house, 32 by 28 feet, with four rooms below and four above-stairs, five fire-places and a brick cellar, all done in the best manner; a large spinning-house, with a brick chimney, a kitchen with a double chimney, a malt-house and malt-kiln, of brick, with a brick chimney in each, very conveniently fixed, and a great variety of other convenient houses, as will be seen, no doubt, by the purchaser. The seat lies 40 miles from Richmond, and 45 from Page's. There is a great quantity of ground well adapted for meadow, and eight or ten acres already cleared; the land is natural for grass, and in the season is beautifully overspread with clover and other grass. Tobacco, Cash and Negroes will be taken in payment, as shall be agreed on.

† JOHN TODD.

N. B. The situation is convenient for trade, and also for a public house; there are above 300 acres cleared and in good condition for farming.

New-Mills, May 13, 1782.

Hanover township, Burlington county, State of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS a certain JOSEPH WEAVER, of Fair-Haven, Evesham township, Burlington county, State of New-Jersey, hath inserted in the Gazette, that I have obtained in a fraudulent manner from him, Two NOTES, for Eight Pounds Five Shillings each, bearing date the 15th of April last, one payable in three months after date, the other in six. These are to certify that his accusation is false and groundless: The purport of these notes was in consequence of a house sold said Weaver, which bargain I will make appear by a substantial witness, at the time these notes shall become due, as I am determined to prosecute him according to law for his false accusation.

¶ JOHN MIRES.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.